sether different. The soldiers have grown fat and saucy, and we candidly bettere they would enjoy a fight just save. The news that the enemy had been heard from, and there was a chance for a row, filled them with the wildest enthusiason, and with excited hurrahs and laughtheir same and the same of the grave decision as boys do for a game. We have apprit in to of which men can form no opinion until they have beard and felt the shout of battle and the clang of arms. The plaza was the scene of rendezvous, and miner that Americans crowded. All eves were directed to bead samelers, but as the General did not appear excited, all hands concluded that the affair was a take alarm. The guns were soon put up again, and we must wait somewhat longer for a fight.

We have spoken with several practical farmers on the subject of raising potatoes in this soil, but they all agree in the opinion that the olimate is not adapted to its producible. We understand, however, that an attempt will be made to grow the article, and shall await the result with some curlosity. Five potatoes sell very readily for almost

disse. Last week we asserted on our editorial veracity that his E.J. Sanders, a brave and glorious soldier, and, tithal, an admirer of the fair, had escorted Miss Pellett Leon. The Colorel writes to us from Leon that he has odleposition to astonish his friends in California, and serefore he declines the honor of having escorted Miss establish, in favor of Commodore DeBrissott. We respectably sak the friends of Colonel Sanders to resume their

lly ask the friends of Coscord Sancers to France that manimity.

We learn from Col. Fabens, who returned from Leon on edmenday, that everything was quiet in that city, the meers of an anticipated actsox having completely substead. For a time the impression was rather strong that unstemals would deepatch a force against Leon, and he boys were in high spirits at the prospective fan; but som the story turned out to be a camp rumor, and then have was seen the assal run of long faces among the soliers. Guatemals is voted a humbug by the members of he First Rifle battailion.

There is no sickness at all among the troops at Leon, and but one death has occurred.

FIRST DESERTER FROM WALKER'S ARMY.

[From El Nicaraguense, Feb. 23.]

Beserted from the service of the republic of Nicarague,
James Ritchie, a private of company C, First Light inmatry Battalion, age 23, height 5 feet 8% inches, hair
mark brewa, eyes brown, occupation a baker. A reward
of fity dellars will be paid to any person who will deliwar the said deserter Ritchie to any commanding officer,
of a post in the republic.

Dated at headquarters, Granada, Feb. 21, 1856. Approved and erdered to be published.

WM. WALKE'A,

WM. WALKE',
General Commander-in-'onief.

B. Norwell. Walker, Captain company C., First Hight
Santry Battalion.

PROGRESS OF GRANADA. PROGRESS OF GRANADA.

advertisements from El Nicaraguense.
One of the first signs of progress, a new hotel, has been espainished in Granada, advertised thus:—
Earners News ave Electric Telegraps — There was only one ming wanting in Granada, the capital of Nicaragua, to accommodate the large host of arriving guests, which has been scaleved by the opening of a sulendidly furnished and commodate the three progress of the first progress with his decreased by the opening of a sulendidly furnished and commodate the same of Manoull's Hotel, where the travelling nublic, as well as the citizens of Granada. will find a well supplied able, as plendid bar and very comfortable box.

Another, as follows:—

WALKER HOUSE, SOUTHWEST CORNER OF THE PLAIA - The undersigned have opened the above house with the intention of keeping it on the most approved plan. The tables will be supplied with every article afforced by the market. The bar will always be supplied with the choicest liquors and segars banks of all hours. Boarders by the week at a moderate charge.

G. E. BROCKWAY & A. MINER.

EXTED STATES HOTEL—LEE AND SHIPLEY, PROPRIETORS.— proprietors would respectfully intern the travelling com-nity that they are at all times prepared to accommodate se who may give them a call. highs Bay, Dec. 22.

POST OFFICE—DEPARTMENT OF GRANADA, Feb. 15, 1856.—
All mail matter must be pre-paid.

GRANADA, Feb. 15.

GRANADA, Feb. 15.

## INTERESTING FROM HONDURAS.

OUR COMAYAGUA CORRESPONDENCE. COMAYAGUA, HONDURAS, Feb. 2, 1856.

Positics of Honduras - Approaching Election for Presiden —Imrigues of Guardiola and Carrera—Attitude of Hon-duras to Nicaragua—A Treaty of Alliance Proposed— Engineers Surveying for the Inter-Oceanic Railway, &c. The Legislature of this State commence their sessions

comt. The candidates are Lindo and Guardiola. The former was President of this republic four years ago: the latter a general always in revolution against the ex-biting powers that be. I think the former will be elected. agua were about invading this repub ic, which is in a most detenceless state, Guatemals having taken all their arms and only left the State with 450 poor mushous. Carrers, in Guatemala, is very much alarmed, and is making great preparations in the event of an invasion by Gen. Walker, but he never will permit his army to smooth his frontiers, fearing civil war in the Department

series his frontiers, fearing civil war in the Department of Quezaltenago.

San Salvador is about inducing Honduras to amend her treaty with her, and make it the same as with Guatema, and also has proposed a treaty with Nicaragua. The Plates west of Nicaragua will do their best to repel an invasion, and will not invade that republic, but, on the countrary, keep up friendly intercourse if they can; and I am confident that in this republic more than half of the people would receive the Americans with pleasure, as it would free them from the civil wars and military rulers that ruin the country. Some articles have been printed to Teguegalpa, giving a very favorable account of the many improvements made by Gen. Walker in Nicaragua. A corps of engineers from France are here, surveying and laying out the route of the railway, which they say wall be complete in 1860.

## INTERESTING FROM CUATEMALA.

PUATEMALA AND THE UNITED STATES.

[From the Gaceta de Guatemala, Jan. 23.]

THE GUATEMALIAN ENVOY TO MR. MARCY.

MINISTRY OF FORESA AFFARS,

LAGATION OF GUATEMALA, NEAR THE U. S.

New YORK, Nov. 30, 1855.

The undersigned, Minister Plenipotentiary of the repubbes of Guatemala and San Salvador, has the honor to address to your Excellency, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the United States, in order to declare to your Excellency that the events which have taken place in Blearsgua, where a band of adventurers belonging to the United States nave caused the overthrow of the legitimate government of that republic, committing unleared of atrocities upon the defenders of their nationality and inalvenable rights, put the republics of Guatemala and San Salvador, as also the other Central American and contiguous republics, to the necessity of opparing with all their forces and means the existence of the manaped domination which those adventurers have acquired in Nizarsgua, profiting by the weakness and confusion which resulted from civil war in that country. The right assumed by not a few clizens of the United States of interfering in the domestic affairs of Spanish America, forming military expeditions in support of the parties which there exist, for the purpose of overthrowing the established governments, as an absurd pretence which no enlightened people can recognise, and which all cultivated nations must combat to the uimost; for this better not to exist than to be at the mercy of such intermediates.

It is well known that the government of the United

valed nations must combat to the utmost; for it is better not to exist than to be at the majory of such intermedialers.

It is well known that the government of the United States has disapproved the conduct of Colonel Walker, and of the other invaders of Nicaragua; but this disapproval has not prevented the legitimate government of that republic from being overtimon by the aid of these foreigners; the loyal defenders of the established government from being baroarously assassinated by the same strangers; the North American company of steamers, called the Accessory Travsit Company, from having facilitated the invasion of those adventurers; the authorities of California, from not stooping, as they ought to have done, this invasive expedition, and, lastly, the representative of the United States in Nicaragus, from having given his approbation to this scandal by recognizing, as a legitimate one, this government; created by these intrusive regulators of the nation.

The undersigned hopes that, in consequence of the good friendship which regns between the United States and the Central American republics, this government will solemnly declare its disapprobation of the tolerance of the authorities in California relative to the formation of the raid expedition; of the nation to the scanow-beginn by the representative of the United States of this authority usurped by these adventurers without any settlement by the representative of the United States of this authority usurped by these adventurers without any settlement by the representative of the inited States of this authority assurped by these adventurers without any settlements. The inferior of Nicaragua may not be reinforced by sew bands of fitionsiters.

These republics cannot lay aside their arms until they have driven out of Nicaragua these intrucers of this country, and the consequences of this war will be so much more serious the greater their recistance may be.

The undersigned hopes to receive an answer to this occult more serious the greater their recistance

MR MARCY'S REPLY.

MR MARCY'S REPLY.

STATE DEPARTMENT.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5, 1855.

The undersigned, Secretary of state of the United States, has the nonor to acknowledge the receipt of the mote of Mr. Irissari, Minister Plenipotentiary of the crowbling of Guatemals and San Salvador, under due of 3d metant, in which he declares that those republics, the other States of Central America and its neighbors will find themselves necessitated to oppose what Senor Irismari calls an authority violently forn from the legitlimate government of the republic of Nicaragua by a band of adventurers from this country. Senor Irismari state has a the same time, the supposed negligence of the authorities of California in not stopping the departure of the said hand of adventurers, and the acknowledgment by the Minister of the United States in Nicaragua of a government established, as Senor Irismari says, by those intrusive myaders of a foreign country.

In reply the undersigned has the honor to declare to St. Irismari that he fears that there is a mestage in the supposition that those individuals who lately left California with the purpose of entering military service in Nicaragua, left without the authorities of California being informed of their hostile aims, or with the countrace of said authorities. On the costrary the undersigned is sure that, when there was any reason to believe some of those who went on board steamars of San Frandesco for San Juan del Sur to entertain such projects, somy effort was made, and in many cases with god places, to oppose their departure. The lact of those well

same authorities or to insufficiency of the law, but to circumstances which could not be avoided. Sr. Irissari hnows that many, if not nearly all paseengers who er bark in steamers and sail from San Francisco for Joan del Sur, are miners who return to their home in the States of the Atlantic. It is probable that the suns of whom Sr. Irissari complains belonged that the suns of whom Sr. Irissari complains belonged that the suns of the same same same same class. Besides, it is not certain that in any set they were so, it is not probable that until then it been possible to distinguish them from prome of the same class who are on board the same stems of the same of whatever project which might are considered the same at the same of the same of the same of the contrary, press instructions of the charges in the forms of the charges in t

By prive the assurance of his high consideration. W. L. MARCY.

By prive the and reliable advices we are in possession of news from Guatemala, which allows us to affirm that no lear of allows the demonstration need be expected from that of arter against Nicaragus. The only ground on which among the animpression could have been grounded is, that Gustemala has recently reinforced her regular allows, and otherwise prepared the State for war. Noting of an offensive character has been attempted, nor will be attempted at present, but the State will hold its army for future action. At first the project of an invation was favorably received; but delay brought sager counsel, and an offensive campaign was declined.

The Gazette, of Gustemala, 20th of January, contains an announcement of the death of Leutenant Colonel D. Simeon Bolannos. The deceased is spiken of as a good soldier and patriot. He had grown infirm in the service of Gustemala.

## ADDITIONAL FROM CALIFORNIA.

Another Account of the Earthquake in San Francisco.

[From the San Francisco Heralt, Feb. 16.]

The severest shock of earthquake ever experienced in this vicinity since the settlement of California by Americans, occurred on Frinay morning, at just twenty-four minutes past five o clock. In this city and vicinity every building shock to its foundation, and in some quarters the houses were swayed and rolled as vessels in a heavy sea. The immates of every dweiling were awakened, and some were even thrown from their beds, so violent was the shock. Many persons rushed into the atreet, and but that the circumstance of their sudden apparance was of a character to produce sensations of terror rather than merriment, the scene would have been must ludicrous. The large botels were depopulated instanter, and in the general rush articles of furniture were thrown down, occasioning noises which added considerably to the clatter and confusion caused by the earthquake. In the upper stories of the large brick buildings the violent motion produced a general committen among crockery ware. Vessels containing liquids were turned over, either by the shock or in the hurry of the inmates to escape. Every disturbance was created to the earthquake, however, and it appeared to be an almost unant mous impression that San Francisco was about to share the fate of Jedoc. The howling of dosys, and fearful bellowing of cattle in the suburbs, produced a fitting accompaniment to the scene. Even the pige broke from their peas and ran away grunting with fright. The horses tied in stalls fairly shrieked with terror, and tried to break their halters, indeed everything animate and inanimate was more or less affected by the shock. We hear of some very remarkable inadients of birds seeking refuge from the impending danger by flight through open windows. From makable inadients of birds seeking refuge from the impending danger by flight through open windows. From makable inadients of birds seeking refuge from the impending the cordege of a vessel, and the

the whole.

VIOLENCE OF THE SHOCK.

Some estimate may be formed of the violence of the shock, when it is stated that a man sleeping on the third floor of the Custom House building, was thrown from his bed to the floor. The wa'ls of this building are composed of masonry capable of resisting a broadside from a stip of the line. Notwithstanding its immease bulk and strength, the building was tossed like a feather on the wave.

wave.

Seene in Montgomeny Rlock.

There was a scere of unusual terror and excitement in Montgomery block, the large and substantial building on Montgomery street, between Merchant and Washington streets. As soon as the first movement in the building occurred the immates of the various rooms were awakened and leaped to their doors in the greatest imaginable haste. The different halls in the successive stories of the building were soon filled with the terror stricken occupants—each running hither and thither in ginable haste. The different halls in the successive strices of the building were soon filled with the terror stricken occupants—each running hither and thither in their sleeping habitiments towards the various stairways which lead down into the street. Some of these who occupied apartments on the fourth or highest story, rushed from their rooms regardless of their nudity, and came jumping, leaping and tumbling down the first and second flight of stairs, clearing these in a bound or two, at the most, and with white lips and chattering teeth, held their way until they reached the ground—where they stood in amazement and doubt, until the cold ale and the absence of terrestrial commotion calmed their fears and reminded them that the apartments which they had so suddenly precipitated themselves. The building was certainly jostled with great violence by the quake, but it moved as though it stood upon clastic springs. Not the slightest cracking or evidence of a collapse was heard or seen in any part of it. An amusing incident occurred whilst the commotion was at its greatest height. A gentleman who occupies a room on the third story, and is perbays bleased with more than an ordinary share of reignation and fortitude, was aroused by the shock, and was seen leisurely opening his door as the inmates were flying hither and fortitude, was aroused by the shock, and was newed by the flying occupants in this wise:—An earthquake! an earthquake! Run! the building is coming down! Don't you feet it!"

Mr. ——, with the greatest apparent astonishmant, replied, "An earthquake! Oh, d—n it, is that all, I'm going to bed again," and slamming the door violently, as it indignant at the alarm of his friends, retired, and was seen ne more until 10 c'olock A. M.

A favorite young Irishman, who attends to a suite of rooms in the utility and the atmost terror, and in a state of haif nudity, to the street. When he returned, about cight o'clock A. M., to ats morning duties, he was asked by a gentleman upen whom he attended whether he felt the

he reached the Pinzs, where he found a multitude of stropg-minded and stropg nerved man and women and children, who had sought it as the great palladium of safety.

SCHNES AT THE HOTELS.

The consternation among the immates of the large hotels occasiones scenes which may be better imagined than described. The population of the Ressette Hanse rushed, tumbied or precipitated itself down the stateways and into the street; and such an array of beauty unadorned was never before witnessed in the streets of San Francisco. This editice, it is said, shows no marks of injury by the shock. The scene at Wilson's Exchange, St. Nicholas Hotel and International Hotel were equally remarkable. The occupants of Wilson's Exchange took refuge in the Tchama House, which is a frame, and consequently in less danger than the other. Many of the immates of the international found their way maces to the Plaza, where like their companions in misery, they shared each with the other such articles of apparel as had been caught up in the hurry of flight.

Hundreds of the residents of the central portion of the city rushed to the Plaza, heurally thinking that the open space would afford them greater refuge than the roof of a topping building. Many were almost in a state of mudity—and others whose overpowering sense of modesty suggested the prepriety of a Hittle clothing, even in this emergency might have been seen making their toilet under the shalow of the Plaza fence with as much haste as their trembling limbs would allow. The scene would have been extremely luddrous under other-circumstances. When the shock was over, the rush for partaleons and petitionate was quite as great.

As an evidence of the alarm which had selzed most of the residents about the Plaza, for squares distant they were found at the New York Bakery, gear the corner of Clay and Rearney streets, clamoring for coffee as a sedative for their almost passed nerve. The same street, hear the summarkets, which are usually opened at an early hour, in order to accommodate the butche

from the f undation to the roof. The wall plaster has I make

EARTHQUARDS AND DOOR IN ST. ANN'S VALLET.

racket but in meet instances the damages may be seedly repaired.

BARTINGARS AND BOOS IN ST. ANN'S VAILET.

The shocks were particularly sewere in that portion of the city known as St. Ann's valley, being the continuation of Market street from its intersectin with Dagoat it reet to the vicinity of Yerbs Buena comstery, and tring between the low range of sandhills thronga which Yest and Geary streets are extended on the one side, and the old Mission road on the other. From five o'clock up the commencement of the earthquake, the entire casine population of the valley (which uninckily happens to be only too numerous far the comfart and peace of the check classes of inhabitants) were up and basy with their threats. It is a little singular that with the commeacement of the unearthly rumbling (which sounded like the classes of a siege train or heavy artillers wagons) the subterran-an growlings reterred to, and the crasking and wearing of the various habitations of wood while most abound in this vicinity. One of the attaches connected with this office who had gone home desperately endeavoring to comprehend the extent of the Jeddo calmity, of which news had been received in the evening, suddedly woke to a connectousness that a veri able earthquake (with a power and oscillation that put all tabe tippings and spiritual manifestations to the blush) was presenting the Japanese visitation with a degree of truthulass vanity more convincing than it was nomortable. Throughout the valley, pictures and mirrors were jarrestrom their places on the walls, the plastering drashed and in some instances—in stores—whole she'ves of octles thrown on the floor. The shock lasted for some seconds and occurred and recurred with a vehemance that therefored no 'let up' whatever. Any person who has had the doubtful pleasure of a stage rise over the heavy reads in the Western States during the spring, and remembers the peculiar jostiling occasioned by the parsage of the vehicle over ruskie bridges or floughs covered with round poles or logs, can

mento of the great shake of February, 1836.

A RARYESF FOR THEVES.

The old adage, "it is an ill wint that blows nobody good," was fully illustrated to the boarders at the Rassette House. Upon returning to their apartments yesterday morning, after the shock, found that the time of their absence had been well improved by the thieves. Some dozen rooms were robbed during that time.

AMUSHOR METARE.

A lady occupying a room with her husband, situated in the second story front of the American theatre building, was awakened suddenly by the shock, and, under the impression that robbers were breaking into the apartment shouted loudly for assistance.

MISSION DOLORIS.

At the Mission the shock was very great, Most of the occupants of the adobe buildings were thrown from their beds, and every article of furniture in the rooms was displaced. The church walls, and portions of the walk of the other buildings were rent in various places.

Through Wells Farre & Co. 2 messenger we learn that

Through Wells, Fargo & Co.'s messenger we learn that the shock was very severe at San Jose. The Clinton Hotel building swayed lite the bough of a tree in a gale of wind, and decanters and crockeryware were dashed in fragments from the shelves. We have a similar account from Santa Clara.

Santa Ciara.

CONTRA COSTA.

From all accounts, the shock in Contra Costa was eyeo more severely felt than in this city. The destruction of window glass at Oakland was quite fearful, very few houses escaping. Accounts from San Antonio, Alameda and Clinton are to the same effect.

The shock of an earthquake, save the San Joaquin Republican, was sensitly felt by our citizens on Friday morning, about 5.25. The shock was of sufficient force to produce nauses of the stomach in some, and swoke others who experienced ft. The vibration was horizontal, and from east to west.

At MONTRIEY.

The Monterey Sentinel of the 16th says:—A hard shock of earthquake, coming apparently from the northeast, was felt in this town at twenty minutes past five o'clock yes terday morning.

Frightful Casualty—Four Persons Drowned.
On Ruesday evening, says the San Francisco Herald of the 13th ult., a report reached the town of an accident by which tour persons, two women and two children, had lost their lives while taking a pleasure drive in the country, about five miles distant from this city. The singularity of the circumstances attending the accident, as first related, gave room for a hope that the rumor was unfounded; but later intelligence gave a full confirmation of the report—and we have seldom been called upon to record a more distressing casualty occurring in this vicinity. The following are all the particular of the melanchely affair that could be obtained up to the hour of midnight:—

initially since that a party of six persons, consisting of Mrs. Oppenheimer, Mrs. Ulmer, two children, Mr. Oppenheimer, (a brother-in-law of the first named lady.) and a servant woman left the city yesterday afternoon in a barcuche, drawn by a time pair of horses, for a pleasure drive to the Iske House. Mr. Oppenheimer was unaccamined with the roads, and upon arriving at Rock Hill, servant woman left the city yesterday afternoon in a barcuche, drawn by a line pair of horses, for a pleasure drive to the Lake House. Mr. Oppenheimer was unacquainted with the roads, and upon arriving at Rock Hill, about four miles from the city, he determined to avoid the danger of ascending the steep acclivity which occurs in the road at that point, by turning off to the right through the valley, on the road leading through Horner's Ranch. They had proceeded about haif a mile in this direction, and were going at a slow pace over a marcow part of the road close to the edge of a small lake, formed by a deep basin in the hills, when suddenly the earth gave way from beneath the wheels of the carriage and the horses, with the natural instinct of animals, became frightened at the danger, and plunging aside, caused the vehicle to overturn into the water. Mr. Oppenheimer and the servant were on the front seat, and the latter managed to saye herself by cliriging to the bank as the vehicle went over.

Mr. Oppenheimer was dragged into the water, but succeeded in freeing himself, yet not until he had received a blow from the hoof of one of the animals, which it appears deprived him of his reason for a time, as he was subsequently found by Mr. Michael Reese running about frantically near the scene of the accident, apparently in a state of insanity. The servant woman ran off for assistance, but, as it appears, some time elapsed before she succeeded in alarming the neighborhood. It was then too late; the vebriele, with its human freints of the vehicle he hastened to the city with the sad tidings, and a large party of the relatives and friends of the deceased returned immediately to the scene of the disaster, with the view of autempting the recovery of the bodies. One of the ladies drowned was the wife of Mr. Uliver of the time of ulmer, Feigenbaum & Co., a well known Garman importing house of thus city.

The names, ages and nativities of the deceased were given as follows.—

Mr. Hannah Opponheimer, native of Germany, aged

Mrs. Bankan opportunity of San Francisco, aged six months.

Mrs. Matilda Ulmer, native of Germany, aged twentyfour years.
Sabina Ulmer, native of New York, aged one year and

Miscellaneous.

Miscellaneous.

A FUGITIVE SLAVE CASE AT LOS ANGELOS.

We condense from the Los Angelos Star the following report of a fugitive rlave case which was recently tried before Judge Hayes, in that city:—

In this case, the benefit of the writ of habeas corpus is brought for fourteen persons of color, namely—Hannah, nged 44 years; and Biddy, 38, and their children, to wit:—Ann, 17; Lawrence, 12; Nathaniel, 10; Jaze, 8; Charles, 6; Marion, 4; Martha, 2; an infant boy, two weeks, all children of Hannah; Mary, 2 years, child of said Ann; Elen, 17; Ann, 12; Harriet, 8, children of Biddy. The petition states that they are free, having been brought into the State of California in the year 1851 (in the fall, it seems) by Robert Smith, who has resided here with them ever since, and now holds them in servitude, and is about to remove to the State of Texas, carrying them with him into slavery. The defendant's return to the writ alleges that in Mississippi he owned, as slaves, Hannah, Ann, Lawrence, and Nathaniel, and Biddy and her three children above named; he left that State for Utah Territory; Jane was born in Missouri, (Illinois?) Charles in Utah Territory, and the other four in Canfornia, they left Mississippi with their own consent rather than remain there, and he has supported them over since, subjecting them to no greater courted than his own children, and not holding them as a saves; it is his intentian to remove to Texas and take tham with him; Haunah and her children are well disposed to remain with him, and the potition was filed without their knowledge and consent. "Of is moderated," he adds, "hetween said Smith and said persons that they will return to said Saite of Texas with him, voluntarily, as a portion of his lamily."

All wore brought up by warrant, except Humah, who was shown to be sick, Lawrence, engaged in waiting on her, and Charles, assent in San Bernardino county, out within this judicial district. The case was submitted as if all were present, under the statute, and judgment rendered the testing of t

Mr. Williams, belonging to Council Washington's surveying party, says the less Angeles Star, arrived here on Wednesday merning, for the purpose of taking out provisions. Colonel W. is going on busily with tres arvey—all in good health—and finding the Indians friently in every respect.

News from Oregon.
THE ROGUE RIVER WAR—DISCHARGING THE VOLUNTEERS OF THE SOUTHERN BATTALION, SECOND

Last week, anys the Yreks Union, our readers were informed that the troops of this battalion were in purmit of the Shatas and Appeapes, with an ample force of men and a full knowledge of the position of the enemy, and that there was little doubt of the successful termination of the stude which was being prosecuted upon a time of the successful termination of the stude which was being prosecuted approach that there was little doubt of the successful termination of the student was an advantaged in the successful termination of the property of the successful termination of the student was an advantaged and was a local informal that yers near all the Southern Battalian have been or will be discharged. The questions will arise—Why is this? Can we get any better or braver men in a new battalion? Will it make a better soldier of a man to have one discharge in his product of our country, that whatever is wrong, or whatever somewhere. Well, we hope that hereafter, for the safety of our country, that whatever is wrong, or whatever somewhere. Well, we hope that hereafter, for the safety of our country, that whatever is wrong, or whatever serve is loose, that it may be remedied in the new organization. The three new companies to the safety of the country, that whatever is wrong, or whatever serve is loose, that it may be remedied in the new organization. The three new companies. Why is take? Has the Governor is sand an oreor to disbant the battalion of the 2d Regiment. Why is take? Has the Governor issued an oreor to disbant the battalion was the companies? We think not. But, says one of the Innemic constitution. This statistics and these companies, and the companies of the same timp,—he has directed that all who desire may be disharded. Yet have been alled into service by Golonel Rose, and three companies on the product of the same timp, while to desire the same timp.

The was not many the many of the men, only visuations of the product of the same timp. The same time is the same time is the same time in the same time is

January, between the volunteers and those leadans. No news from that locality has as yet arrived. Our hope and best wishes are with the volunteers. The opinion that Mrs. Waggoner and Mrs. Haines are alive and wist the Indians at the Meadows does not prevail here to a great extent: but that those ladies were destroyed by the Indians there can be no doubt whatever.

Later from Utah Territory.

UTAH ABOUT TO ARK ADMISSION IN THE UNION—
MEETING OF THE LEGISLATURE—GOVERNOR'S

MESSAGE, ETC. We have received files of the Deseret Notes to the 2d

Which shows, if it were all collected, an independing on future assessments for payment.

By the foregoing statement, it appears that the Territory is running a triffe in debt; still I do not presume that it will be necessary to increase the assessment of last year. I deem this situation of the finances attributable to the light assessment of the previous year, it being, for the whole Territory, only \$6,386 31, at one half the present rate.

ble to the light assessment of the previous year, it being, for the whole Territory, only \$6,386 31, at one half the present rate.

FORMATION OF A STATE CONSTITUTION.

On the 17th of December, an act was passed by the Legislative Assembly, and was approved by Brigham Young, (who, by some means or other, centiques to hold the post of Governor s'ill.) providing for the holding of an election on the 18th of February, to obtain an expression of the popular will upon the question of holding a convention for the formation of a State constitution. The bill was passed in pursuance of the following recommendations contained in the message of Brigham Young:—

'In order, however, to avoid this (the annulling of laws of the Legislative Assembly by Congress), as well as many other questions which might unfortunately arise only to perpiex and entangle the relations so unreasonably, jet so peacefully, existing in the present form of a dependent State, and to place ourselves, beyond cavil, upon the platform of equal rights, constitutional sovereignty and free government, based upon the principles sacred to every lover of American liberty as emanating from the people, I recommend that you take the initiatory steps towards our obtaining admission into the Linion. Proparatory thereto, it will be necessary to have the cersus of the ferritory taken, and to hold a convention for the ferritory thereto, it will be necessary to have the cersus of the ferritory taken, and to hold a convention to the ferritory thereto, it will be necessary to have the cersus of the ferritory taken, and to hold a convention to the present form admission as a State, the incipient laws may be passed at an early day. We trust that the present Congress will have wisdom to so far recognize the principle of self government, and the geniss of our free institutions, as to abelish in her ferritories that officers and roomented from the British throne, and place them upon that equality of constitutions it is not officers and representation."

HEAVY SNOW STORM.

On

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Mad. de La Grange will to-night perform in Bellioi's popular opera of "Norma," being her last appearance but six in this country. She will be supported by Eise Hensler and other favorite artists.

BECADEMY THEATER.—This exist is thought will devolute as be filled to overflowing this evening by persons demous

Nimo's Carden. Franceis will play one of his most cruical parts this evening, in the double tightrose nan-tomine called "La Fête Champêtre." The pantomime bailet of the "Elopement" follows, and all will close with the "Elt King."

the "Eit King."

BURTON'S THEATER.—thakspere's celebrated coundy of
"A Winter's Tale" will be performed for the last time tonight, an announcement that will draw forth large numbers of the votaties of the legatimate drama. The new
farce, "That Precious Baby," follows.

LAURA KINENE'S VARIETIES.—Goldsmith's admirable
comedy, entitled "She Stoops to Conquer," will be played this evening—Misses Keene. Reignolds, Wells and the
Donagh, and Messrs. Jorcan, Bass and Johnston in the
leading parts. To close with "Noveity."

WALLOK'S THEATER—The flee comedy of "John Ball"

WALLCK'S THEATHE —The fice comedy of "John Bull" will be performed to right, by a cast cmb acing the names of Mesers. Placide, Lesier, Brougham, Holland and Dyott, Miss Raymond, Mesdames Vernon and Brougham. To conclude with "High Life Below Stairs." BROADWAY VARIPHES —Those universal favorites, the Wood and Marsh juvenile comedians, will this evening repeat their characters in "Black Eyed Susan" and the "Rough Diamend."

Wood' MINSTREES tender a number of good songs and the laughable burlesque on "Macbeth" for to-night. Buckleye' Serenadors will this evening perform their last comicality, the "Court of Ice-Burg." Singing, &:., as usual.

BROADWAY ATHENAUM.—The panorama of China and Japan will be exhibited this afternoon and evening. Wizards.—The celebrated Moravians and their winderful children will give another entertainment to night at the Odeon, in Williamsburg.

Sunday Concern.—Carl Bergmann, assisted by Miss Henriette Behrend, Mr. Otto Feder and other distinguished musicians, will give a grand sacred consert at the ity Assembly Rooms to-morrow evening.

Quotations for stocks touched lower points to-

## FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET. FRIDAY, March 14-6 P. M.

day. The great movement to-day was in Nicaragua Transit, and prices were in a very unsettled state. Before the board this morning sales were made at 121 per cent, but at the opening 14 was bid, and at the close 144 a 15 per cent were the ruling rates. The transactions before the board, at the board and after the board were large, principally for cash. The official accounts received by the Northern Light of filibuster Walker's operations confirm the worst apprehensions. There is no doubt but that Walker has been deceived in this matter. The parties who have induced him to commit this breach of good faith, are now ready to sell out for a high figure to the company they have superseded. It has been from the ginning a stockjobbing affair, and when the history of it is written, some individuals who have heretofore occupied a rather equivocal position in society, will be presented in their true light. The acquisition of money does not always carry respecta-bility with it. It is unfortunate for the progress of pure republican principles that such agents should he made use of. The elements necessary to secure the blessings of such a government can never be found in a filibustering adventurer. We can-not tell, in the absence of Commodore Vander. bilt, what course the Transit Company will pursue in this matter, but in our opinion it would be the wisest policy to withdraw the steamers from that line at once, and leave Walker and his confederates entirely and alone in all their glory. Cut off all communication between him and civilization and leave him to fight it out with Guatamala and Costa Rica. The seizure of the Transit Company's property and the annulment of its charter has been done for the purpose of raising money. It is a conspiracy, in conjunction with some "highly respectable" San Francisco bankers, to make the Transit Company pay over large sums of money to fill the pockets of the cormorants, and to sustain for a time longer the Walker usurpation in Nicaragua. We have full faith in Commodore Vanderbilt's judg ment and resources. With a mind equal to any emergency he may, upon his return from Washington, be prepared for instant action. An immediate withdrawal of the steamers from the Nicaragua line, would meet public approbation. The public mind is highly incensed, and no act of Walker's since he set foot upon the soil of Nicaragua, has been so universally condemned. He has completely alienated the good will of our citizens. He must hereafter depend upon his fellow laborers for funds to carry on his short lived govern-ment. No others will trust him, and we do not believe they will. He has completely damned himself

At the second board the Transit stock opened at 15½ per cent, and closed at 14%, cash. Between the boards it sold as high as 16 per cent. The exciteunfavorably. Cumberland Coal fell off | per cent; New York Central Railroad, 1; Erie, 2; Michigan Southern, ½; Reading, ½; Panama, ¼; Galena and Chicago, ½; Cleveland and Toledo, ¼; Chicago and Rhode Island, 1. There was a sale of Michigan Southern Sinking Fund bonds this morning at 85 per cent, cash. Illinois Central Railroad advanced d per cent.

After the adjournment of the board the following sales of bonds and stocks were made at auction by

sales of bonds and stocks were made at auction by Simeon Draper:—

\$6,000 Black River & Utica RR. Ist mort, int. ad. .73
3,000 Catawissa & Williamsport RR. do. do. .49
5,000 Evansville and Illinois RR. do. do. .72
5,000 Marietta & Cincinnati RR. do. do. .61
5,000 Binfalo & State Line RR. Incomes do. .82
10,000 Mich. S. & North. I ad. RR. Sinking Fd. do. .83%
2,000 New Alblay and Salem RR. 87s do. .72
7,000 do. do. 10's do. .72
7,000 do. do. 10's do. .72
450 Hampshire Coal and Iron Co. do. .33,
100 N. Eng. Ming & Quarry'g Co. per sh. of \$10. ... \$7%

Cumberland Coal sold freely at the second board to-day. Notwithstanding all the discoveries of mineral deposits and the reported success of negotiations for new loans, which the managers of the Cumberland Coal Company have from time steadily settling down. It cannot be denied that he Company's property is a very large and a very valuable one, yet it is a fact that it is now, and always has been, very unprofitable to the stockholders. It takes almost the entire net income to pay the interest on the debt, and the salaries of the board of management and other employes. Erie sold to some extent, but the bears continue to put out short contracts fearlessly. The market appears to be sick. It will require a good deal of nursing and tender care on the part of holders before it will again exhibit much strength. The mail steamship from Aspinwall, now on her.

way to this port, has on board \$1,213,000 in gold The Pacific mail steamship at Panasna from San Francisco brought down \$1,490,000.

The Assistant Treasurer reports to-day as fol-

The payments to-day include \$57,500 on California The warrants entered at the Treasury Department

Washington, on the 12th inst., were as follows:-

	Control of the Contro			IL MINESON AT A	
\$1000 He	rlm lst m be	8534	400 sh	Erie RR boo	6534
4000 M	So Skg tunds	85	650	do860	55%
111 00A0C	Cen RR bds.	8814	200	dob60	56
	do b60		660		5534
E aba B	nk of Com'ce			do	55 36
10 Metropolitan bak		107 14		dob30	55%
20 Mars	hants' bank	145		dob3	6534
toon Nie	Transit Co.	14		a L'k Shore RR	73
	do	14%	75		72%
	đo			ch So&NolaRR	9334
	do			eading RR., b3	90
	do	STATE OF THE OWNER.		do b30	90
	do			do b60	9036
	do	1436	400	do83	90
		1000000		do810	80
550		1434		nama RR	103
100	do		5		
	on Company		50		1083
250	dobe0		100 T.1	do83	100
450 Cum	Coal Co	22%	100 111	Central RR	24.76
	ð0			1 & Ori RR	
100	40	22%	400 CH	ev & Fol RR	76

Cotton Trade.

The cotton circular of T. J. Stewart & Co., of the late, for transmission to Europe by the Ball

ays:—

The market was quite firm at the date of our last iss per Atlantic, on 1st inst.; and on 3d, the demand bett lively, an advance of \$\frac{1}{2}\text{c}\$. was perceptible in paying rates, with sales of 2,500 ales. On the 4th the Balt arrived, and as her advices were considered untavorable holders at once brought out a good deal more cotton; it marked being over supplied through that week, cotimised to favor the buyer, losing the advance obtained the early part and closing heavy on 8th inst., at offormer quotations, with a total business of 8,000 balfrom our stock, and about 6,000 reported in transit. The Africa, with Liverpool dates to 22d uit., arrived on Sturday evening, 8th inst., and on Wednesday P. Michael, opening active and closing quiet at previous week quotations; trade in Manchester improving; money at stringent, but prospects of peace increasing, as all confidence in a crop of not over 3,300,000 bales. The advices were considered better than we had reason hope for, and the market would have improved them but for the large receipts at the South, and order hand to sell from parties who expected higher rat were current with us. The sales of the present week, to last evening, smount to 16,000 bales, the heavier business being done towards the close, with a stead market in the buyer's lawer, the decline of the week planting from \$\frac{1}{2}\text{c}\$. on average Hats, to which of quotations are adjusted.

The toon of public scutiment in regard to the crop hentirely changed in the forinight. Those who per nactiously instated on 3 200,000 to 3,800,000 bales are no convinced that it must exceed those figures by one two hundred thousand bales. We have long since four it useless to combat the estimates of those who for their opinion on the weekly receipts, and it is to be greated that so much attention has been given in Liverpool and Manchester to estima es either framed by intested parties or founced on vague and anastisfacto data. From the commencement of the year we have a prised you s'eadily that the

Uplands. Florida. Mobile. & Telas Ordinary to good... 8½ a 9½ 8½ a 9½ 9 a 9½ 9 a 6 Low middling... 9½ a 9½ 95 a 9½ 9½ a 9½ 9 % a 8 Ridrag avg nist... 9½ — 9½ — 9½ — 9½ — 9½ — 9½ Middling... 10½ a 10½ 10½ a 10½ a 10½ a 10½ a 10 Hoddling sir... 10½ a 10½ 10½ a 10½ a 10½ a 10 Middling sir... 10½ a 10½ 10½ a 10½ a 10½ a 11 Pair to good tair... 10½ a 11½ Mone. None. 11½ a 12

Fair to good iair...10% a 11% None. None. 11% a 12

CITY COMMERICAL REPORT.

FRIDAY, March 14—6 P. M.

ASSISL.—Small cales were made, including pots, at: 87% a \$6, and of pearls, at \$7.75 a \$8.

BREADSTUFFS.—Flour—The market continued dull frommon grader, while medium to extra qualities we steady. The sales of all kinds were moderate. It formon grader while medium to extra qualities we steady. The sales embraced about 4,500 a 5,000 bils., including cor mon State, common to good State, and Michigun, at 175 a \$7, and extra State in lois, at \$7.25 a \$7. 50. Upp late, Michigan and Ohio common to low grades of extra \$7.25 a \$8. Extra Genesee was unchanged. Can dam was without further change, with sales of 300 400 bbls., at \$7.25 a \$9. 25. Southern was in better suply and prices heavy. The sales embraced about \$00 do. 1,000 bbls., including common mixed to choice bread at \$7.62 a \$8.37, and fancy to choice dc., \$8.44 a \$9.5 and superior Georgetown extra, at \$10. Wheat—The maket for good quality for milling was firm, with a fair d mand. The sales in lots embraced 3,000 a 4,000 sushels, is cluding Southern red and amber colored at \$1.75 a \$1.8 and good white so at \$1.90. Corn was inactive. The sale substance about 15.00 a \$2.000 bushels, including membraced about 15.00 a \$2.000 bushels, including membraced about 15.000 a \$2.000 bushels, including membraced about 15.000 a \$2.000 bushels, including membraced about 15.000 a \$2.000 bushels, including at \$1.75 a \$1.8 and good white Southern at 63c. a 68c.; yellow dc. 70c., with cne lot of prime quality do., which sold at 72 Bye was steady; 500 bushels were sold at the railroad d jot at \$1 18.25. Delivered from store, it was held at \$1.10 in \$1.75. Hariey continued firm at full prices. Oats we elling at 30c a 42c. for State and Western.

Corrox.—The market was quiet but firm. 300 bags Rio were sold at \$1.126c. a 12%c.; 200 do. Laguayrs, \$1.236c.

a 337 per ton.

Molasez.—Sales of about 400 a 500 bbls. New Orlean
were made at 42c, and 36 hhds. Trinidad sold at 56c.

Molase 28.—Sales of about 400 a 500 bbls. New Orlean were made at 47c, and 36 hhds. Trinidad sold at 53c. Naval Stores were quiet, while prices were un charged.

Ola.—English linseed was in good demand, with fre sales at 85c., cash, and 87c., time, with interest. Crud whale was firm at 84c. a 85c., cash, for prime qualitie Crude sperm was unchanged. Lard oil continued firm. Provisions.—Port.—The market exhibited rather mor firmness, while sales were limited to 200 or 300 bbls., it ciuding mess at \$16 62½; while prime continued search and firm, with sales at \$14 50 a \$14 62½. Beef was is moderate demant for country prime and mess without change in prices. The sales embraced about 150 bbl? lime mess was stiff at \$18 a \$22. Bacon was search firm at 9c. a 9½c.; cut meats were firm at 7½c. 7½c. for shoulders, and at 8½c. a 9½c. for hams. Lard-Sales of about 200 bbls. were made at 10 a 10½c. Butt and cheese were unchanged.

Rick.—Sales of about 200 casks were made at 4c. a 4½c. a 4½c.; the latter figures for strictly prime.

SPICES.—2,000 tierces cassia vera were sold at p. t. Sucars.—the market was active yesterday, while the transactions to-day were limited, without change of moment in pieces. The sales unbraced about 250 hhd. Cuba at p. t., and about 150 do. do., part at 7c.

Toucco is in good request, with limited sales, for want of stocks, but fully suntained prices. The sales in cluded 21 bhds. Kentucky at 113½c. a 13c.; 52 bhds. liyland at p. t.; 163 bales Havana at 23½c. as 3c; 12 bales Ghiza at 25c.; 95 cases seedlest at 9c. a 18c.; 11 cercons Ambelems at p. t., in bond.

WHISKEY.—The sales embraced about 300 bbls., includit Ohio and prison at 30c. a 30½c.

WOOL.—The demand for this article has been good the week, and we notice sales of 120,000 lbs. pulled, embraing the qualities from No. 1 to extra, at 31c. a 35c. at 40c. a 42c. Manufacturers have been inquiring for fice to some extent, but are net disposed to pay any store. The soles is more sought siter, and it stock being light, holders continue firm in

FAMILY MARKETING. RETAIL PRICE OF FARM PRODUCE IN WASHINGTO

MARKET.

There is an extraordinary advance in the price of me from that noticed last week—two and three cents on t pound at retail. It is impossible for these prices to co tinue long. The severity of the winter, which has almo cut off our Western supplies, will soon give place will probably be overstocked.

An unusually large business has been done and game this season, at very low rates. In Washingt

market one firm alone have sold three thousand carcay of vension since the season commenced, and game in prortion. The prices have been lower than good be and such as to place it within the reach of all. The reson why it is not more commonly used is probably a cause housewives generally feel doubtful as to their abit to cook it properly; but any one that can cook a be steak can cook vension. It is only necessathat it be served hot, with a jelly cranberry; sauce will manwer. There is no doubt it large intits of venison and game into the market has a considerable effect upon the price of beef, and not generally. Bigh as the prices have been, we can on wonder they have not been higher, in view of the alm universal laterruption of railroad communication. I game laws are now in operation, and cealers do not oped consignments after this week. Housekeepers me pray for warm weather.

There is no change in the retail price of fruits. App are scarce; early winter kinds are beginning to run out such as Spitzenburgs and Rhode Island greenings; runets and Baldwins look very fine. Oranges are scarces high. market one firm alone have sold three thousand care

nets and Baldwins look very line. Oranges are source a high.

Vegetables remain the same. It is nearly impossit to calculate the prices to a nicety, as, with the except of potatoes, they are not governed by the ordinary rule "There is no gittin" at 'em at sea, now," as a dealer to marked to us, and the price is "according to to godiness of the harticle." Several thousand bushels potatoes have been frozen rolld on their way to this me tet from ratious parts of New Jersey. These were boug up by street pedists at a merely nominal price, and where retailed out at the usual rates. Such seems out to be arrested.